THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

[SEPTEMBER 26, 1777.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1382.]

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 6.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS, *dated* Wilmington, *Sept.* 3, 1777, 8 *o'clock, P. M.*

THIS morning the enemy came out with a conſiderable force, and 3 pieces of artillery, againſt our light advanced corps, and after ſome pretty ſmart ſkirmiſhing obliged them to retreat, being far inferior in number, and without cannon. The loſs on either ſide is not yet aſcertained. Ours, though not exactly known, is not very conſiderable; theirs, we have reaſon to believe, was much greater, as ſome of our parties, compoſed of expert markſmen, had opportunities of giving them ſeveral cloſe, well directed fires; more particularly in one inſtance, when a body of riflemen formed a kind of ambuſcade. They advanced about two miles this ſide of Iron Hill, and then withdrew to that place, leaving a picket at Cooch's mill, about a mile in front.

"The deſign of their movement this morning ſeems to have been to diſperſe our light troops, who had been troubleſome to them, and to gain poſſeſſion of Iron Hill, to eſtabliſh a poſt, moſt probably, for covering their retreat in caſe of accidents."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

"SIR, CHAD'S FORD, *Sept.* 11, 1777, 5 *o'clock, P. M.*

"WHEN I had the honour of addreſſing you this morning, I mentioned that the enemy were advancing, and had began a cannonade. I would now beg leave to inform you, that they have kept up a briſk fire from their artillery ever ſince. Their advanced party was attacked by our light troops under General Maxwell, who croſſed the Brandywine for that purpoſe, and had poſted his men on ſome high grounds on each ſide the road. The fire from our people was not of long duration, as the enemy preſſed on in force, but was very ſevere. What loſs the enemy ſuſtained cannot be aſcertained with preciſion, but from our ſituation and briſkneſs of the attack, it is the general opinion, particularly of thoſe who were engaged, that they had at leaſt 300 men killed and wounded. Our damage is not exactly known, but from the beſt accounts we have been able to obtain, it does not exceed 90 in the whole. After this affair the enemy halted upon the heights, where they have remained ever ſince, except a detachment of them which filed off about 12 o'clock from their left, and which has ſince paſſed Brandywine, at Jones's ford, between 5 and 6 miles above Chad's; the amount of it is not known, accounts reſpecting it being various, ſome making it 2 or 3000 ſtrong, and others more. Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Stevens, with their diviſions, are gone in purſuit, and to attack it, if they can with any proſpect of ſucceſs. There has been a ſcattering looſe fire between our parties on each ſide the brook ſince the action in the morning, which juſt now became warm, when General Maxwell puſhed over with his corps, and drove them from their ground, with the loſs of thirty men left dead on the ſpot, among them a Captain of the 49th, and a number of entrenching tools, with which they were throwing up a battery.

At half after four o'clock the enemy attacked General Sullivan at the ford and above this, and the action has been very violent ever ſince. It ſtill continues. A very ſevere cannonade has begun here too, and I ſuppoſe we ſhall have a very hot evening. I hope it will be a happy one. I have the honour to, be in great haſte, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

ROBERT H. HARRISON.

The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire.

SIR, *Chaſter, Sept.* 11, 1777, 12 *o'clock at night.*

I am ſorry to inform you that in this day's engagement we have been obliged to leave the enemy maſters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy's advancing up the Brandywine, and croſſing at a ford ſix miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithſtanding all my pains to get the beſt. This prevented my making a diſpoſition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in conſequence of which the troops firſt engaged were obliged to retire before they could be reinforced. In the midſt of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy which remained on the other ſide of Chad's Ford, croſſed it, and attacked the diviſion there under the command of General Wayne and the light troops under General Maxwell; who, after a ſevere conflict, alſo retired. The militia, under the command of General Armſtrong, being poſted at a ford about two miles below Chad's, had no opportunity of engaging. But though we fought under many diſadvantages, and were, from the cauſes above-mentioned, obliged to retire; yet our loſs of men is not, I am perſuaded, very conſiderable; I believe much leſs than the enemy's. We have alſo loſt ſeven or eight pieces of cannon, according to the beſt information I can at preſent obtain.---The baggage having been previouſly moved off is all ſecure, ſaving the mens blankets, which being at their backs, many of them doubtleſs were loſt.

I have directed all the troops to aſſemble behind Cheſter, where they are now arranging for this night. Notwithſtanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good ſpirits; and I hope another time we ſhall compenſate for the loſſes now ſuſtained.

The Marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded, and ſome ſlain, but the numbers of either cannot now be aſcertained. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant, G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. It has not been in my power to ſend you earlier intelligence; the preſent being the firſt leiſure moment I have had ſince the action.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 18.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter, dated Sept. 12, 1777. 12 *o'clock, A. M.*

I have juſt time to drop a few inaccurate particulars of the bloody tranſactions of yeſterday: Our army was poſted on the heights of Brandywine, about 12 miles above Wilmington, at, and contiguous to Chad's Ford; the enemy lay nearly oppoſite to them, though at the diſtance of ſeveral miles on the other ſide of the creek. About ſunriſe a ſmall body of the enemy appeared oppoſite Chad's Ford, and began a heavy cannonade upon our lines, which was returned with equal vigour; they at the ſame time, being poſted upon the hills around, made ſeveral efforts, as if to attack us with ſmall arms. General Maxwell's light troops fell in with them upon the meanders of the Brandywine, and a very hot firing enſued, and each party were alternately drove back. In this ſkirmiſh we loſt but few men, and the enemy ſuffered very conſiderably, not leſs, I am aſſured, than 500, for our troops were advantageouſly poſted, and kept up a conſtant and well directed fire almoſt the whole day. Their efforts to force the paſs at Chad's Ford were evidently calculated only to amuſe, for in the interim they had filed off up the creek in a large body, and croſſed the forks of Brandywine, and marched very rapidly down upon our right, where General Sullivan's and Lord Stirling's diviſions were poſted. General Sullivan's diviſion being entitled to the right by ſeniority, filed off to their ground, but before they had time to form regularly the enemy approached upon them, and immediately a hot and inceſſant diſcharge of ſmall arms began, which continued moſt obſtinately for nearly one hour without ceſſation, when our troops gave way: However, reinforced about half after five o'clock the attack began again, and laſted nearly one hour longer, when orders were given to retreat, which was done. The enemy at the ſame time paſſed at Chad's Ford, where they ſuffered much. We have not loſt many."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated Sept.* 14, 1777, 9 *o'clock.*

"No doubt, before this reaches you, you will hear various accounts of the late action, but you may depend the enemy paid dear for the ground they got. I ſaw General Maxwell at Cheſter; he informed me that he, with 500 men, croſſed early in the morning over the Brandywine and laid in ambuſh for the enemy, in which he ſucceeded, and left 400 of them dead in the field, before he recroſſed the Brandywine. The engagement began early in the morning, and continued till late in the evening; he ſays the enemy loſt at leaſt 4000 men; we have loſt (killed, wounded, and taken) not above 5 or 600. General Cornwallis commanded the column which carried our lines; here our people made them fall like blackbirds; General Sullivan's diviſion was fired on before they could form. The morning after the engagement many of our troops came up, and are now joining the army. General Waſhington this moment left this place, and is gone to German-Town, where, and on the falls of the Schuylkill, all the army is to be encamped. Three thouſand militia from the Jerſeys, 1500 regulars with General Putnam, ſeveral of the Lancaſter militia, and three claſſes of the militia from this city, are now on their march. To-morrow, it is expected, will be the great day; how the event will be God only knows; however much blood will

be fhed before Howe gets this place, if ever. Howe was all day yesterdey burying his dead, and taking care of his wounded. Our officers and men are in high ſpirits. Not one Maryland officer was killed; Captain Joſeph Ford, was wounded in the arm."

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER IV.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

THOSE who expect to reap the bleſſings of freedom, muſt, like men, undergo the fatigue of ſupporting it. The event of yeſterday is one of thoſe kind of alarms, which is juſt ſufficient to rouſe us to duty, without being of conſequence enough to depreſs our fortitude. It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cauſe that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle, or by degrees, the conſequence will be the ſame.

Look back at the events of laſt winter and the preſent year, there you will find that the enemy's ſucceſſes have always contributed to reduce them. What they have gained in ground, they paid ſo dearly for in numbers, that their victories have in the end amounted to defeats. We have always been maſters at the laſt puſh, and always ſhall while we do our duty. Howe has been once on the banks of the Delaware, and from thence driven back with loſs and diſgrace; and why not be again driven from the Schuylkill? His condition and ours are very different. He has every body to fight, we have only his *one* army to cope with, and which waſtes away at every engagement; we can not only reinforce, but can redouble our numbers; he is out off from all ſupplies, and muſt ſooner or later inevitably fall into our hands.

Shall a band of ten or twelve thouſand robbers, who are this day fifteen hundred or two thouſand men leſs in ſtrength than they were yeſterday, conquer America, or ſubdue even a ſingle State? The thing cannot be, unleſs we ſit down and ſuffer them to do it. Another ſuch a bruſh, notwithſtanding we loſt the ground, would, by ſtill reducing the enemy, put them in a condition to be afterwards totally defeated.

Could our whole army have come up to the attack at one time, the conſequences had probably been otherwiſe; but our having different parts of the Brandywine creek to guard, and the uncertainty which road to Philadelphia the enemy would attempt to take, naturally afforded them an opportunity of paſſing with their main body at a place where only a part of ours could be poſted; for, it muſt ſtrike every thinking man with conviction, that it requires a much greater force to oppoſe an enemy in ſeveral places, than is ſufficient to defeat them in any one place.

Men who are ſincere in defending their freedom, will always feel concern at every circumſtance, which ſeems to make againſt them; it is the natural and honeſt conſequence of all affectionate attachments, and the want of it is a vice. But the dejection laſts only for a moment; they ſoon riſe out of it with additional vigour; the glow of hope, courage, and fortitude, will, in a little time, ſupply the place of every inferior paſſion, and kindle the whole heart into heroiſm.

There is a myſtery in the countenance of ſome cauſes, which we have not always preſent judgment enough to explain. It is diſtreſſing to ſee an enemy advancing into a country, but it is the only place in which we can beat them, and in which we have always beaten them, whenever they made the attempt. The nearer any diſeaſe approaches to a criſis, the nearer it is to a cure: Danger and deliverance make their advances together, and it is only at the laſt puſh, that one or the other takes the lead.

There are many men who will do their duty when it is not wanted; but a genuine public ſpirit always appears moſt when there is moſt occaſion for it. Thank GOD! our army, though fatigued, is yet entire. The attack made by us yeſterday was under many diſadvantages, naturally ariſing from the uncertainty of knowing which route the enemy would take; and from that circumſtance, the whole of our force could not be brought up together time enough to engage all at once. Our ſtrength is yet reſerved; and it is evident that Howe does not think himſelf a gainer by the affair, otherwiſe, he would this morning have moved down and attacked General Waſhington.

Gentlemen of the city and country, it is in your power, by ſpirited improvement of the preſent circumſtance, to turn it to a real advantage: Howe is now weaker than before, and every ſhot will contribute to reduce him. You are more immediately intereſted than any other part of the continent; your ALL is at ſtake; it is not ſo with the general cauſe; you are devoted by the enemy to plunder and deſtruction: It is the encouragement which Howe, the chief of plunderers, has promiſed his army. Thus circumſtanced, you may ſave yourſelves by a manly reſiſtance, but you can have no hope in any other conduct. I never yet knew our brave General, or any part of the army, officers or men, out of heart, and I have ſeen them in circumſtances a thouſand times more trying than the preſent. It is only thoſe that are not in action, that feel langour and heavineſs, and the beſt way to rub it off is to turn out, and make ſure work of it.

Our army muſt undoubtedly feel fatigue and want a reinforcement of reſt, though not of valour. Our own intereſt and happineſs call upon us to give them every ſupport in our power, and make the burden of the day, on which the ſafety of this city depends, as light as poſſible. Remember, Gentlemen, that we have forces both to the northward and ſouthward of Philadelphia, and if the enemy be but ſtoped till thoſe can arrive, this city will be ſaved, and the enemy finally routed. You have too much at ſtake to heſitate. You ought not to think an hour upon the matter, but to ſpring to action at once. Other States have been invaded, and have likewiſe driven off the invaders. Now OUR time and turn is come, and perhaps the finiſhing ſtroke is reſerved for us. When we look back on the dangers we have been ſaved from, and reflect on the ſucceſſes we have been bleſſed with, it would be ſinful either to be idle or deſpair.

I cloſe this paper with a ſhort addreſs to General Howe. You, Sir, are only lingering out the period that ſhall bring with it your defeat. You have yet ſcarce began upon the war, and the farther you enter, the faſter will your troubles thicken. What you now enjoy is only a reſpite from ruin; an invitation to deſtruction; a ſomething that will lead on to our deliverance at your expence. We know the cauſe we are engaged in, and though a paſſionate fondneſs for it may make us grieve at every injury which threatens it, yet, when the moment of concern is over, the determination to duty returns. We are not the hireling ſlaves of a beggarly tyrant, nor the cringing flatterers of an infamous court. We are not moved by the gloomy ſmile of a worthleſs King, but by the ardent glow of generous patriotiſm. We fight not to enſlave, but to ſet a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honeſt men to live in. In ſuch a cauſe we are ſure we are right; and we leave to you the deſpairing reflection of being the tool of a miſerable tyrant.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, *Sept.* 12, *at noon.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 26.

Copy of a letter from the Governor of Maryland *to his Excellency the Governor, dated* Baltimore, *Thurſday* 3 *o'clock, September* 18, 1777.

SIR,

THE laſt of the enemy's fleet have juſt paſſed the mouth of this river, and we ſuppoſe are, as we have been informed by deſerters, under orders for Delaware; it may be material for you to know the whole are gone down, and therefore ſend this by expreſs. Our lateſt accounts from Philadelphia and its neighbourhoods are by Gentlemen who come from thence. General Waſhington's head quarters are at the City Tavern, in Philadelphia; our army, except the light horſe, are ſaid to be on that ſide the river Schuylkill; our loſs not more than 600, the enemy's from 1500 to 2000; two of their General officers killed, and a third has a leg broken, and amputated; that the enemy had made no movement of conſequence ſo lats as Sunday night. It is ſaid, in a letter of laſt Saturday from Mr. Chaſe to myſelf, that the enemy had ſent to New York for a reinforcement; that 1500 of General Putnam's army were ordered to Philadelphia, and 4000 Jerſey militia called for, and expected. A Gentleman of this place, who left Philadelphia on Sunday, informs me that the 1500 and the 4000 were expected to be in there on Monday. General Howe may poſſibly wait for his reinforcement, or we may be unfortunate. I would ſubmit to your conſideration whether it may not eventually be of ſingular ſervice to march a part of your militia, who I underſtand are already equipped and collected I ſhall puſh forward all the militia that I can. If, as I wiſh, the matter ſhould be finiſhed in our favour before the militia can get up from ſuch diſtances, the credit which will be derived to America from the militia being every where in motion, will be well worth the expence. It is expected, in Philadelphia, that General Burgoyne is well drubbed, but is not confirmed. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Governor HENRY. THOMAS JOHNSON.

By a letter from a Gentleman at Edenton, we are informed, that two of the enemy's brigs have got over Ocracock bar, and are now cruiſing in the Sound; and that they have taken ſeveral veſſels.

Advertiſements omitted this week for want of room ſhall have a place in our next.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 24, 1777.

STRAYED away, on *Wedneſday* ſe'ennight, from the Lot adjoining the Hoſpital in this City, a BLACK HORSE, branded on the near Buttock I G, a Star in his Forehead, has a ſore Back, a little White on his Neck, and a Switch Tail. I will give FOUR DOLLARS to any Perſon who will deliver him to me, or to Meſſ. *Dixon & Hunter*, at the Printing Office. CARLAVAN, Lieut. in the *French* Company.

In COUNCIL, WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 25, 1777.

WHEREAS ſeveral Officers recruiting for the Regiment of Artillery have failed to make any Returns, and others have not recruited their Quotas of Men, I do hereby order all ſuch Officers to attend the Governor and Council, on *Thurſday* the 16th of next month, with Certificates of the Enliſtments and Reviews of the Men by them recruited reſpectively, when they will receive ſuch Commiſſions as their Numbers of Men entitle them to, according to the Quotas fixed by the Board; and all ſuch as ſhall not then appear to be entitled to Commiſſions will be diſcontinued, and ſuch others appointed in their Stead, as ſhall make Application, and have a Proſpect of recruiting their Men.

By Advice of the Council.

JOHN PAGE, Lieutenant Governor.

In COUNCIL, *September* 25, 1777.

A PURCHASING Commiſſary of Proviſions for the Uſe of the Army and Navy of this State is wanted for the enſuing Year. Any Perſons inclined to engage in this Buſineſs are deſired to attend the Board on *Friday* the 17th of next Month.

By Order of the Board.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, Clerk.

PETERSBURG, *September* 15, 1777.

THE Subſcriber is in Want of a Negro Wench capable of waſhing and cooking, and if ſhe can ſpin at the Flax and Cotton Wheels it will be the more agreeble.

(2‖) CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

WANTED, a ſingle Man, able to teach about 12 Children in Reading, Writing, and ſome uſeful Branches of the Mathematics. Such a One, coming well qualified for the above Purpoſe, and recommended for a ſober, exemplary Conduct, will find extraordinary Encouragement, by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Goochland* County.

(2‖) THOMAS PLEASANTS.

TO BE SOLD, on the 29th Inſtant, at *Northampton* Courthouſe, the Privateer Schooner NORTHAMPTON, with her Guns, and all the Materials belonging to her. She mounts ſeven Carriage Guns, five Swivels, and has thirty Muſkets, ſhe is completely fitted, new Sails, Rigging, *&c.* and is ſuppoſed to be the firſt Sailer on the Continent. Her Frames is Cedar and Mulberry, almoſt new.-----Alſo to be ſold, a new Suit of Sails, ſuitable for a Schooner of 60 Tons, by

(1) HARMANSON & Company.

FOR SALE, 373 Acres of LAND in *Botetourt* County, lying between the two lowermoſt Croſſings of *Roanoke*. The valuable Part of the Land lies down the River from the firſt croſſing in about 100 Acres of exceeding rich timbered Meadow, and as much, or more low Grounds; the high Land is good, but divided from the Meadow and Body of the low Grounds by a ſtrong Run. Mr. *William Bryan*, living near the Land, knows the Lines, and will ſhew them to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe. Half a Lot of Land in the Town of *Portſmouth*, containing fifty ſix and one Half Feet front on *Crawford* Street, and one Hundred and eighty Feet front on *County* Street. A Canal in *County* Street, that is or will be made navigable for Craft running up to *Crawford* Street, makes this Lot nearly as valuable as if on the River. Eighty Acres of Land, formerly Mr. *Richard Carney's*, lying in the Interſection of *Elizabeth* River and its weſtern Branch; this is an exceeding pleaſant Situation, has on it a one Story Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a Brick Smoke-houſe, a framed Store Room, Kitchen, and Quarter, with Brick Fire-Places, a valuable Mill, and a Warehouſe by her 20 Feet ſquare, the Land is good, and has on it a tolerable good Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees; Ship Water in the Branch runs cloſe along Shore in a ſafe Harbour, a Plenty of Fiſh, and the beſt Oyſters are caught in Plenty in the weſtern Branch. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber at *Oſbornes*, in *Cheſterfield* County. Credit will be given, on good Security, though ready Money will be more agreeble.-------I give 25*s. per Ct.* Groſs for Hogs that weigh leſs than 50lb. each, and 20*s. per Ct.* Groſs for ſuch as exceed that Weight, and ſhall continue to purchaſe till I give Notice to the Contrary. --I want to hire, for 12 Months, 6 or 8 Negro Fellows.

(‖) ALEXANDER LOVE.

TO BE SOLD, at Vendue, for ready Money, on the 1ſt of *October* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair Day, at the *North Landing*, in *Princeſs Anne* County, a Cedar Sloop, almoſt new, with her Materials, 12 from Sea, a prime Sailer, well found, and will carry 12 or 1300 Buſhels.-----We have two large Anchors for Sale, 6 and 700 Weight.

(1) PHRIPP & BOWDOIN.

WANTED,

ON Freight to France, in a good Veſſel, about 70 or 80 Hogſheads of TOBACCO. For Terms apply to *Robert Gilliam* in *Blandford*. (1‖) [SEPT. 17, 1777.]

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 17, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue, for ready Money, on the 9th of *October* next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, at this Place, the following Articles, *viz. Weſt India* and *French* Rum, Claret in Hogſheads, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Salt in Barrels, Mohogany Logs of firſt Quality, a few Negroes, and ſundry other Articles. Should an Offer be made for the above Things before the Day of Sale they will be diſpoſed of. (2) ROE LATIMER & Co.

FIFTY DOLLARS for ſecuring the following Soldiers, *viz. John Charlton, Launcelot Williamſon, Philip Charles, Samuel Charles*, and *Eraſmus Jones*, who were draughted out of *James City* County, and have failed attending their Duty notwithſtanding they have had ſeveral Summonſes. I will give the above Reward to any Perſon who will ſecure them, or 10 Dollars for each.

1‖ WALKER RICHARDSON, Lieutenant.

TAEN up, in *James City* County, near *Jamestown*, ſome Time in *January* laſt, five WETHERS, four of which are marked with a Crop and Overkeel in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in the right, the other with a Swallowfork in each Ear, and a Slit in the upper Part of the right. Three of them are black. Poſted, and appraiſed to THREE POUNDS. (‖) JOHN HARRISS.

GOOCHLAND County, *September* 14, 1777.

I intend to leave the Country

in a ſhort Time. (‖) JAMES THOMPSON.

GOOCHLAND County, *September* 16, 1777.

We intend to leave the Coun-

try in a ſhort Time. SAMUEL STANDEN.

(‖) THOMAS BRADSHAW.

TO BE SOLD at *King & Queen* Courthouſe, on the ſecond *Monday* in *October* next (being Court Day) a Tract of LAND in this County, containing about two Acres of high Land, and about 48 Acres of *Dragon Swamp*, which is well timbered with Cypreſs, *&c.* This Land was purchaſed of one *Richard Wiatt*, by Major *Harry Gaines*, deceaſed, and by the ſaid *Gaines* conveyed to the Adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. GEORGE BROOKE.

FOR SALE, a Tract of LAND in the upper End of *Hanover* County, on the main Road from *Williamſburg* to *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* County, containing about 490 Acres, on which is an exceeding good Grift-Mill, on a Stream that never fails in the drieſt Seaſons. The Place is ſo well ſituated for Trade, and hath been ſo long known as a Place of extenſive Trade, that a further Deſcription is needleſs. The above-mentioned Mill may, by very little Coſt, be turned into a valuable Merchant Mill. There is on the Place a good and large Storehouſe, Lumber-Houſe, large Stable, and Places for holding Grain, as alſo a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, *&c.* The Place is in good Order for Cropping, and almoſt the whole Ground, tended by ſix Hands, is ſowed in Wheat. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Place by applying to *William Brown*, my Overſeer, on the Premiſes, and may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber in the upper End of *Louiſa* County.

(2‖) JOHN BOSWELL.

NORFOLK County, *September* 9, 1777.

THE Subſcriber, on Account of his ill State of Health, purpoſes leaving the Colony very ſoon, he therefore requeſts all thoſe who have Claims againſt *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, will make Application for Payment before his Departure.

(2) THOMAS RITSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

FOR apprehending *Edward Sage* and *John Freeland*, two Deſerters from my Company, in Colonel *Harriſon's* Regiment of Artillery. *Sage* is a likely well made Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has loſt one of his under Eyelids, and has a Scar on the ſame Side of his Noſe. *Freeland*, a likely Man, near the ſame Size as *Sage*, much marked with the Smallpox. They have both been bred to the Sea. I will give the above Reward to any Perſon that will deliver them at *York* or *Portſmouth*, or ſecure them in any Gaol in this State.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Captain.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from the Subscriber, the 8th Instant, a dark BAY HORSE about 14½ Hands high, 4 Years old, and branded on the near Buttock ° °, he has a roached Back and a small Star in his Forehead. I will give the above Reward to any Person that will deliver him to me in *Williamsburg*.

JAMES COCKE.

TO BE SOLD, at public Auction, at *Petersburg*, on *Monday* the 6th Day of *October* next, a large Assortment of GOODS lately from *France*, consisting of the following Articles, *viz.* Fifteen Bales of Broadcloths, chiefly fine, of the most fashionable Colours, such as Scarlet, Crimson, good browns, green, light and dark Blues, white, yellow, Buff, *French* greys, and a Variety of other good Mixtures; also, seven Bales, consisting of one Half Scarlet, the other Half dark, green, and Buff; one Bale of *Sileia* Cloths, Scarlet Serge, blue ditto, Camlets, Barragons, or Burat; one Bale of Calicoes, one ditto *India* Chints, ditto Handkerchiefs; three Bales of sorted Worsted Hose, a Box of Buttons for the Cloths, Muslins, both Yard, and Yard and Half Yard wide, Muslin Handkerchiefs, and white *India* Calicoes. 4‖

☞ Exclusive of the above are to be sold, by the single Piece or Yard, at private Sale, for ready Money, or good Tobacco, an Assortment of the same Kind of Cloths, with a few Pieces of Coatings, a Quantity of Writing Paper, Sail Twine, Mens and Womens Kid and Lamb Gloves and Mitts, Worsted Stockings, white Calico, Humhums, Checks, plain and figured Gauze, Pistols, Powder and Lead.

WILLIAM CALL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *September* 1, 1777.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the Middle of *April* last, a Mulatto Fellow named KENTER, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, and 20 Years of Age, had on, when he went away, a green Jacket with Sleeves, an under Jacket of spotted Swanskin, his other Clothes I do not remember. He was bought of Mr. *William Smith* in this County, and it is imagined he is lurking near that Place, where he has a Wife. Any Person who secures the said Fellow, and delivers him to me in *Fredericksburg*, or Mr. *Andrew Glassell* in *Culpeper* County, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

GEORGE MUIR.

CASH, BAR IRON, or CASTINGS, will be given at *Marlborough* Iron Works for a Number of labouring Men to cut Wood and other common Employment, whose Wages will be paid in either of the above mentioned Articles as soon as their Contracts are complied with.

ISAAC ZANE.

FREDERICK County, *August* 29, 1777.

RUN away the 21st Day of last Month, from the aforesaid Works, a Servant Man named HENRY MONCRIEF, born in *Scotland*, broke-headed, and has been used to the Sea, is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, dark Hair, thin spare Visage, large Eyes, long Nose, *down Look*, and his left arm much smaller than his right; his Dress cannot be particularly described, as he went off from his Work in the Day Time, and had on only a Country Linen Shirt, Tow Trousers, and an old Felt Hat, but it is supposed he has procured other Clothes. Any Person that secures said Servant, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges if brought Home. (3)

ISAAC ZANE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, the 20th of *July*, two BAY HORSES, one of them a stout well made Horse, one if not both his hind Feet white, a Star in his Forehead, full 14 Hands high; the other not so well made, and near 14 Hands high, has the Appearance of a Pistol ring on his Withers. They have both been much worked in a Waggon; their Brands, if any, are forgot. I will give 20*s.* for each, delivered to me in *Williamsburg*, and 10*l.* on Conviction of the Thief, if stolen. (4)

JAMES CARTER.

TO BE SOLD, at *Goochland* Courthouse, on the third *Monday* in *November* next, by Virtue of a Decree of Court, a Tract of good LAND where *Francis Hilley*, deceased, lived, containing 116 Acres; there is a small Plantation cleared upon it. I will give 12 Months Credit, the Purchaser giving Bond, with approved Security.

(4) DAVID ROSS, Admr.

☞ I will also sell, at private Sale, a Tract of LAND in *Goochland* County, on *Lickingbole* Creek, where Captain *Meredith Price* lives, containing 214 Acres; and a Tract of 94 Acres within a Mile of the other, with a good Orchard upon it. The Time of Payment will be made agreeable to the Purchaser.

DAVID ROSS.

TO BE SOLD, for ready Money, on *Thursday* the 2d Day of *October* next, at the Plantation that lately belonged to Major *Burges Ball*, in *Lancaster* County, 100 Head of Cattle, 80 Head of Sheep, a Number of Hogs, a fine six oared Barge, several Thousand Feet of Plank and Scantling, a Quantity of fine reddish coloured Flag Stone, 16 Horses, Corn, Wheat, and Fodder. The Sale to continue till the Whole is disposed off. (4)

HENRY ARMISTEAD.

To be SOLD *at* Westover, *the Seat of the late Hon.* William Byrd, *Esq*; *in* Charles City *County, on the first* Monday *of* November *next, if fair, otherwise next fair Day, for ready Money*,

PART of the Estate of the said Deceased, consisting of forty likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, among whom are several very valuable Tradesmen, particularly a fine Blacksmith, a Forgeman, Colliers, Carpenters, and very valuable Miners; also the Whole of his elegant and valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with 500 Ounces of fashionable Plate; the Plantation Utensils, the Whole of the Stocks of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, the Set of Coach Horses, together with the Coach and Chariot, several breeding Mares, and some high blooded Colts, about 100 Tons of Hay of last Year's Crop, in good Order, and greatly improved by keeping, and many other Articles too tedious to mention.

THE EXECUTRIX.

GLOUCESTER County, *Sept.* 10, 1777.

FOUND, by the Subscriber, aground, near new *Point Comfort*, a SLOOP nearly new, Burthen about 45 Tons, her Rigging pretty good, laden with Flour and Bread. She has received some Damage by her having a couple of Holes lately cut in her Deck. I should be glad to know who is the Owner. (1)

RICHARD BILLUPS.

For SALE, the much celebrated Horse

CHILDERS,

As beautiful a Stud Horse as any in VIRGINIA,

HE is full large, his Blood extraordinary good, and in full Perfection. Any Perso inclinable to purchase such a Horse, cannot be be better supplied than by applying to the Subscriber, in the lower End of *Louisa* County. (4‖)

JAMES DILLARD.

THE Subscriber, on Account of his ill State of Health, intending soon to leave this Commonwealth, begs the Favour of those Persons to himself and Company are indebted, to apply to Mr. *George Sparling* of *Suffolk*, who will discharge every Demand that may be brought against me.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

DINWIDDIE County, *July* 15, 1777.

THE Subscriber hath for Sale about 6000 Acres of LAND near the old Town of *Peytonsburg*, in the County of *Pittsylvania*, which in *Amelia* County would sell from 40*s.* to 3*l.* per Acre, on which are several small Tenements and Plantations.----Also 6000 Acres on the Waters and Branches of *Hyco* and *Dan* Rivers, in the County of *Halifax*, on which are likewise several small Plantations and Improvements.----Also 6000 Acres in the County of *Mecklenburg*, in different Parts of that County.----Likewise several small Pieces of Land in the Counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunswick*, containing about 400 and 500 Acres each.

(22/8.‖tf) ROGER ATKINSON.

EDUCATION.

THE great Want of public Schools for the Education of Youth, and the important Advantages arising to the Community from a proper Cultivation of the human Mind in its early State, together with the Expectations of a Recompence for discharging, with Credit, so laborious and useful an undertaking, have induced the Rev. Mr. *Andrews* and Mr. *Swinton*, to form a Resolution of opening a School at the Glebe, in *Sussex*, at *Christmas* next. As a Knowledge of *Latin* and *Greek* has always been judged necessary for some Professions in civil and active Life, Gentlemen who choose to send their Children will have them instructed in these Languages after the most approved Methods. And as teaching Boys only these, who are to be brought up to Trade and Business, or the mechanical Arts, is rather spending their Time to little Purpose; they will be enabled to acquire a grammatical Knowledge of their own Tongue, and taught to read with Propriety the best *English* Authors, Writing, Accompts, Geography the most useful Branches of the Mathematicks and *French*. The strictest Care will be taken of their Morals and decent Behaviour, and they will be guided in the Paths of Religion according to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*.

The Price of Board in the Neighbourhood is, at present, £12 a Year, finding themselves Bedding. Tuition £5 a Year, the one Half to be paid at Admission, the other at the expiration of the Year.

SUSSEX, *August* 28, 1777. (4)